The Pertle Springs Convention Controled by Bland and Silver.

The State Central Committee Reorganized by Adding Nineteen Members, Convention Dates Set and a Free Silver Platform Adopted.

The convention was under the control of Mr. Bland and the free silver-Ites. Mr. Bland was made temporary chairman and then permanent chairman. By a vote of 423 to 93 the convention voted to reorganize the state central committee, which was done by adding nineteen names to the committee, which places that body under the control of the free silverites. A free silver platform was adopted.

The democratic state convention met at Pertle Springs on the 6th. At a nation of state officers, to be held after meeting of the state central committee in the early morning Hon. R. P. Bland | tion of April 15 is to be held in St. was chosen as temporary chairman, and Tom Love, of Springfield, temporary secretary. These names were presented to the convention by John H. Carroll, of Unionville, who held the proxy of Chairman Maffitt of the committee, and they were accepted by the of 16 to 1" was carried. convention.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Berry, after which Mr. Carroll called the convention to order, explained the absence of Mr. Maffitt, and declared that it was the hope and the wish of the state central committee, as of all democrats, to see the results of the deliberations of the convention such as would bring democratic victory to the state next year.

He then presented Mr. Bland as temporary chairman, remarking that Mr. Bland was "a man whose name is known throughout the civilized world, and who is loved and respected by every true Missourian."

Mr. Bland was received with an outburst of cheers. He appealed to the convention to remain determined to M. E. Benton, Vernon county. have the voice of the state declaring for free silver made effective.

"Gentlemen of the convention." he began "I congratulate the democratic party of Missouri on this auspicious occasion. It has been proclaimed in some quarters that the cause of rell. The single gold standard, the the free coinage of silver, of bimetallism is dy- senator argued, was wholly undemoing out. If some of those prophets could look upon this convention they would know that in Missouri it rested in the hearts of the people, and that it will not die out until there has 1873. [Cheers].

"I can also congratulate the democratic party on the fact that I observe before me now a convention as numerously attended by men as determined and as earnest in their purpose as any who over assembled in this proud state. [Applause.] You, my friends, are the democrats who in the past have been the bulwarks of the democratic party in your localities and in the state, who have borne the brunt of into a detailed argument of the finanbattle and won many hard-fought victories. cial question, occupying more than

We are here to-day for the purpose of remetallism, and of organizing the democratic | vention was terminated. party according to the fundamental principles that this great state of Missouri, one of the proudest commonwealths of the Mississipp valley, shall be relegated to any back seat in this great contest. We send greetings to-day to our friends across the Mississippi, in Illi-nois and other great states of the Mississippi tle of '96 Missouri and Illinois must fire the

first gun. [Cheers.] We propose to demand the restoration of silemonetization. We intend to declare for the free coinage of the standard silver dollar of has never changed in the pure silver contained in it, the dollar that is authorized to be coined in our mints, but which, for some inexplicable reason, is not coined. We intend to restore it to the position which it occupied under the nocratic party for eighty years. We intend to demand its restoration at the ratio of 16 to 1. | troling the money of the people. I can only wish now to call your attention to the fact that in our deliberations we must proceed with caution and with that degree of conservatism which our people expect, but at the same time with that degree of firmness and ing upon the country the single gold standard determination of purpose that great constitucies expect at our hands. We must do that which will win from them the commendation

Well done, thou good and faithful servant. During the short time I shall preside over you I rely upon your good judgment and aid, so forth in a manner which will give satisfaction to those whose interests they represent.' [Applause.]

The following were appointed to serve on the committee on organiza-

First district. T. W. Hawkins; Second. Dr N. M. Baskett: Third. Clint Tillery: Fourth. Dr. R. W. Collins: Eighth, Dr. S. A. Johnson Ninth, Dr. F. W. Webb; Tenth, John B. Gib son: Eleventh, George W. Allen! Twelfth. Harry M. Hill: Thirteenth. Capt. W. D. Leeper: Fourteenth, H. W. Hickman; Fifteenth, M. E. Benton.

The following was the committee on resolutions:

First district. R. P. Giles; Second. Capt. William M. Eads; Third. J. W. Sullinger Fourth, James Lomar: Fifth, Hon. J. P. Christ Sixth, Hon. D. A. D'Armond: Seventh, R. C. Horn: Eighth, Judge G. W. Shackelford; Ninth, Hon. T. F. McDearmon; Tenth, William McNamee; Eleventh, Nicholas M. Bell; Twelfth, Edwin Harrison; Thirteenth, Eli D. Ate: Fourteenth, Marshal Arnold; Fifteenth,

After the singing of a few campaign songs, the convention adjourned till 5 America.

Afternoon Session. On reassembling the reports of the committees were presented. After the or gold coin. credential committee's report had been question of reorganization of the state plying the federal treasury with gold to maincentral committee. The report made permanent the temporary officers, add-Louis, as reading clerk.

Reference to the matter of reorganization was made in these words: "And. WHEREAS, we are on the eve of a most important national and state campaign, and the thorough organization of the party in the state is of the highest moment, and.

It impossible for certain committeemen to freely confer with the voters and to effect a ete and efficient organization; therefore.

men at large, making the total members of the committee thirty-four.

the delegates from each district and reported to this convention for confirmation.

"Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the committee together when requested by the members of that committee to do so, and upon his failure to do so within one week after being so requested, then the majority of the com-mittee may issue a call for a meeting of the committee, and when the committee shall as-memble on such call it shall have all the auhority belonging to the committee when as-

"Resolved. That it is the sense of this conntion that the chairman of the state committee be elected by the state convention that

esolved. That the chairman of this con-ton is hereby instructed to present the of wheat on 1,946,785 acres of land.

oregoing resolution to the next nominating convention, and to urge action in accordance

herewith." After a few protests, which were drowned by the voices of the free-silver men, the report of the committee was adopted. By counties the vote resulted 423 yeas to 93 nays. The St. Louis delegation registered 60 for to 7 against the motion.

The committee on resolutions not being ready to report, the meeting was treated to a number of speeches, one by Mr. Hatch and another by M. E. Benton.

The committee on resolutions returned at 4:30. It presented the platform, which was read by D. A. De Armond and adopted.

Resolutions were passed instructing the central committee to issue a call for the holding of a state convention for the election of delegates to the national convention not later than April 15, 1896, and further instructing it to call a state convention for the nomithe national convention. The conven-Louis.

A resolution sending greetings to Senator Blackburn for his fight on the "dark and bloody ground of Kentucky in behalf of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio

The call by districts of the new members of the state central committee resulted as follows:

First Dist ict-J. A. Knott. Hannibal. Second-Chas. W. Green, Linn county. Third-J. C. Brown. Roy. Fourth-J. L. Christenson, Atchison county Fifth-J. L. Grosshart, Lafayette county. Sixth-E. B. Man, Dade county. Seventh-B. A. Barber, Greene county Eighth-G. T. King, Callaway county, Ninth-O. H. Avery, Lincoln county. Tenth-J. W. Boone, Franklin county, Eleventh-T. J. Ward, St. Louis. Twelfth-O. R. E. Foster, St. Louis Thirteenth-G. E. Oregon, Dent county.

Fourteenth-W. A. Evans, Howell county. Fifteenth-S. S. Hoss. Vernon county. The following were elected by the convention for members-at-large: Judge M. A. Fyke, Kansas City; J. W. Far-

ris, Laclede county: G. W. Allen, St. Louis; Evening Session. At 7:30 the convention reassembled and listened to speeches by Harry Hill, of St. Louis, and Senator Cock-

cratic, and was in entire conflict with the principles of the party, from its birth to the present time. He did not, as been restored free coinage, as it existed in a democrat, ever intend to allow a few men, however high their position, however exhalted their station, by their mere dictum and advocacy to destroy the principles of the democratic party, which had been championed and maintained for a century of the country's constitutional existence. He entered two hours in its discussion. The speech newing our pledges and our devotion to bi- was ended by 10 o'clock, and the con-

The Platform. The democrats of Missouri in state convention assembled make the following declaration on the monetary question. which has been forced into the leading place among the issues of the day:

The federal constitution names silver and

gold together as the money metals of the United States. The first coinage law passed by congress un der the constitution made the silver dollar the ver to the place it occupied in 1873, before its unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio measured by the silver dollar unit From the beginning of the government, followour fathers, the dollar of 1892, the dollar that ing a policy formulated by Thomas Jefferson and firmly established by Jackson, the democratic party has been the party of bimetallism favoring the free coinage of both silver and farming out to banking corporations the government's sovereign power of issuing and con

reptitiously passed, without the approval or knowledge of the American people, and from the time when the effect of this act in fastenwas understood the demo ratic party has consistently and persistently urged that the grievous wrong be righted.

Failure to accomplish this object has result ed in the steady appreciation of gold, a corresponding falling in the prices of commodities produced by the people, a heavy increase in the burden of all debts, public and private, the enrichment of the money-lending class, paralyza tion of industry and impoverishment of the people and unexampled distress in all goldstandard countries.

Experience has shown that while under the single gold standard there may be an occasional revival of business activity, accompanied by enhanced prices of a limited number of commodities, such revival is due to artimanently alleviate the sufferings due to falling prices brought about by the appreciation of gold and the inadequate supply of primary or redemption money.

Duty to the people requires that the party of the people continue the battle of bimetallism until its efforts are crowned with success; now therefore, be it

Resolved. That we, the democratic party of Missouri, in convention assembled, demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into primary or redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the action or approval of any other nation; and

Resolved. That we are irrevocably oppose to the substitution for metallic money of a panic-breeding corporation credit currency based on a single metal. the supply of which is so limited that it can be cornered at any time by a few banking institutions in Europe and

Resolved. That we are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option. reserved by the law to the government, of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin

Resolved. That we are opposed to the issuing accepted that of the committee on of interest bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and especially are we opposed to placing the treasury of the government unganization was called for. This was der the control of any syndicate of bankers, the committee to which had been in- and the issuance of bonds to be sold by them trusted the duty of dealing with the at an enormous profit, for the purpose of sup-

-Proclamations by the president of ing the name of W. J. Pollard, of St. the United States have maintained one form since the foundation of the government. The original emancipation proclamation issued by President Lincoln is written upon very heavy white unruled paper that is folded once. The fold is at the left, like a favor of the producers of sugar in con-"WHEREAS, Many congressional districts of sheet of four-paged letter-paper, and the state are so large and populous as to make each page is ten by fourteen inches in size. It begins, as do all presidential proclamations, "by the President of the United States of America-A "Resolved, That the present state committee be increased by the addition of one committee ten with a pen in a bold hand, and the That congress has been presented by the addition of one committee. man from each congressional district and four words, "A Proclamation," form a line of themselves-printing characters, it has equitable jurisdiction to pre "Resolved. That the four committeemen at although executed with a pen. It pro- vent the despoiling of its citizens, none large be elected by this convention, and that | claims that on a certain date, and one additional committeeman be elected by under certain conditions, a race is free from bondage, but it nowhere calls itself an "Emancipation Proclamation." chairman of the state committee to call the That is a popular name given to this, one of the most famous of state papers. The text is the handwriting of Secre-

> ingly like that of Mr. Lincoln. -The Blackstone, in Rhode Island, was named in honor of Rev. William Blackstone, an Episcopal clergyman and early settler. The Indians called it Pawtucket, "the forks."

tary Seward-a hand that was strik-

-Missouri raised 30,113,821 bushels

SENATOR BLANCHARD

Would Like to Know How Long the Comptroller of the Treasury Has Possessed the Necessary Judicial Functions to Pass Upon the Constitutionality of the Acts of the Body that Created His Office-Argument on the Sugar Bounty Hold-Up.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.-In the course of the argument of the sugar bounty uestion in the office of the comptroller of the treasury, Senator Blanchard, of Louisiana, took strong ground in objecting to the course of Comptroller Bowler in basing his refusal to approve the payment of the boanty money appropriated by congress on constitutional grounds.



Senator Blanchard, of Louisiana. Senator Blanchard, for the cane sugar producers of Louisiana, addressed the comptroller, under three general heads:

First-That the comptroller of the treasury is without authority to ques- | reducing the rate of exchange. tion the validity of an act of congress. Second-That the appropriation called in question is of constitutional

warrant. Three-That if it be not constitutional, strong equities exist, justifying congress in making the appropriation, and that congress has equitable jurisdiction.

Mr. Blanchard addressed himself more particularly to the first of these propositions, touching only in a general way upon the other two, leaving it to his associates to amplify the argument upon them.

The attitude of the comptroller is one of apparent resistance to the orderly execution of an act of congress, he said.

An extraordinary spectacle is here presented. Three gentlemen who, as senators of the United States, actively participated in the passage of the bounty appropriation through the senate, two members of the house of representatives who did the same in that body, are present at this hearing. And for what purpose? To present before a subordinate official of the treasury department reasons why he should execute the law of congress. Upon what degenerate times have we fallen that high executive officers of appear personally and urge that effect | ply has not yet outrun the deman end with the enactment of a statute. They must follow it up into the execuecution.

What is the nature of this office of comptroller? What are its duties, powers, jurisdiction? Can he organize himself into a court to try the question of constitutionality, decide against the constitutionality of the act, and thus set it aside as being in his opinion no law at all?

Is not an act of congress a rule of conduct for him to follow in the discharge of his duties until it is judicially declared by a proper tribunal to gravest and greatest importance. It kets, to 6,259,300 pounds, against 9,271, involves a consideration of high and as belonging to public officers in with- who bought enormous quantities a holding action in cases where specific month ago in expectation of a rise apduties are imposed on them by posi- pear to be looking for a further adtive statute. It involves a consideration of the extent of legislative power, of weakening, and there is much comand of the means by which that au- plaint of foreign competition and un-

from the statute book. If there be in the treasury department a subordinate legislative officer with powers so supreme as to set aside at will an act of congress, it is time for it to become generally known, for its consequences are far-reaching indeed. The constitution provides but one source of veto power-that of the chief executive. Is it possible that another source of veto power has lain dormant all these years, to spring into life and activity just at this moment

troller of the treasury? The president, it seems, must approve an appropriation act as a whole or veto it as a whole. He can not, by the constitution, approve certain items of appropriation in the bill and veto others which do not meet his approval. Not so the comptroller. These pretensions of the comptroller I deny utterly. They must be repudiated by all sound

opinion. An act of congress, approved by the president, properly authenticated and reaching the comptroller through the proper channels, must be regarded by him as a law. Because the comptrolquestion the constitutionality of an act of congress, that power rests with another branch of the government.

Senator Blanchard devoted himself for the remainder of his time to a presentation of legal propositions and and, in conclusion, said: "The principle of bounties was not at all involved in this appropriation bill. That was in the McKinley act. Congress made the present appropriation because of strong equities existing in sequence of a governmental policy-a change which came upon them suddenly and produced great disaster. It was right and proper for congress to do this, because it was but strictly in

That congress has full power to do justice by citizens of the republic, that

ill have the hardihood to deny. Left Seven Wives New York, Aug. 9.—A Morning Journal special from Jacksonville. Fla., says: E. A. Smith, a barber, who came here about two years ago, dropped seven women. There will be a lively | with violence. fight for Smith's property.

A Modern Cain at Cana, N. C. WINSTON, N. C., Aug. 9 - Marshal King shot and killed his brother Wednesday night at Cana, Davis county, in a difficulty which originated over the building. a division of some property.

DUN'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Susiness Continues Unusually Active for Midsummer, with No Visible Signs of Reaction—No Change in Crop Prospects— Probable Effect of the Concerted With-holding of Wheat—The Industries Still

Making Progress—The Failures. NEW YORK, Aug. 10.-R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, ssued to-day, say:

Business continues unusually active for midsummer, and though there is perceptible relaxation there are no signs of reaction. The one change of great importance which the past week has brought is eminently helpfulthe amicable settlement between coal miners and employers throughout western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. It is said that about 100,000 men will have their wages increased after October 1 by this adjustment. While the enlargement of purchasing power is of consquence, it seems even more important that a chronic cause of controversy has been removed by the new agreement as to company stores. There is no important changes in

crop prospects, and at this time no news is eminently good news. Taken altogether the crops of the year promise so much better than was expected a month ago that the effect is highly encouraging. The outgo of gold continues, and ex-

cites some comment, because it is felt that the bond syndicate could arrest the movement at once if it pleased by

Speculation has been more success ful in cotton than in any other product during the past week, and has lifted the price an eighth, although it cannot be said that the prospect as to yield has definitely changed. Some injury has evidently been sustained from excessive rains and the government report commands a little more attention. Wheat has declined a fraction with very scant transactions, the extremely small western recepts influencing the market for the present more than the restricted exports. The concerted withholding of wheat by western farmers, if continued, would doubtless affect the price in the end, but it has already stopped Atlantic exports almost entirely, the amount, flour included, having been only 753,330 bushels for the past week, against 2,986,436 bushels for the same week last year; and when 'foreign markets have supplied their needs from other quarters the western farmers may find reason to regret that they did not ship their wheat at the ordinary time. Corn tends to lower prices, with more encouraging prospects, and the expectation of a heavy corn crop affects prices of provisions, as might be expected.

The industries continue to make the government feel compeled, in the progress, and higher prices for iron discharge of their public duties, to and steel products prove that the supbe given to a law of the land. It Bessemer iron is a shade weaker, but cents, and finished products are remarkably firm with further advance tive branch and see to its proper ex- | in steel beams to 1.6 and in angles to 1.5 cents and in bar iron to 1.3 cents. The Carnegie works at Homestead broke the record by turning out in July 43,000 tons of steel, of which 17,-150 were of beams.

The anthracite coal market is completely demoralized, and prices have again yielded a little to about the lowest ever known.

Sales of wool are not as much inflated by speculation as they were during the first half of July, but they still considerably exceed the actual unconstitutional? The answer consumption in the manufacture, these questions is of the amounting, at the three chief mar-700 pounds for the corresponding week heretofore-undefined powers claimed of 1892. Prices are very firm, holders vance. But woolen goods show signs thority may be enforced. It involves dervaluations, especially in medium the expunging of an act of congress and lower qualities, while in worsteds

the tendency of prices is upward. Some staple cotton goods have again advanced in price, and the market is

unusually strong for the season. The shipments of boots and shoes continue larger than in any previous year, but there is very little new business, and most of the manufacturers are getting near the end of their orders, while many have discharged part of their hands. Prices are firmly maintained, and there is no yielding in leather, though it is reported that in in the official personality of the comp- hides prices at the west show a little weakness.

The failures in July show liabilities amounting to \$11,788,510, of which \$2,549,075 were of manufacturing, and \$8,283,173 of trading concerns.

Failures for the week were 225 in the United States, against 264 last year, and 43 in Canada, against 54 last year.

The British Steamer Orient in Flames. London, Aug. 9.-A dispatch from Melbourne says the British steamer Orient, which sailed from London June 28, for Sydney, N. S. W., is burning flercely in port there. The fire started in her coal bunkers. The city fire ler takes an oath to support the con- brigade had been playing upon the stitution, gives him no authority to steamer for seven hours when the dispatch was sent. There is only nineteen feet of water where the vessel lies, and a depth of twenty-eight feet is necessary to sink her sufficiently deep to extinguish the flames, and little progress is being made in the work authorities bearing upon the case, of quenching the fire. Much of the cargo of tea is greatly damaged.

FOUGHT LIKE A TIGER

To Protect His Prisoner from Lynching

by a Mob. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 10.-An angry mob of men wanted to lynch Mike Tragoesser, of 86 Lussenden street, on Woodland avenue yesterday, because he was accused of attempting to criminally assault 9-year-old Dora Holzeman, with whose parents he had been boarding. The constable who had the prisoner in charge was comthe angry mob.

American Mission School at Tarsus Attacked by a Mob. London, Aug. 10.-Advices received here from Asia Minor state that the American mission school at Tarsus has been attacked by a mob and some of dead Monday, and since his death it the students were maltreated. The has developed that he was married to missionaries also were threatened

Fatally Burned by a Gasoline Explosion CHICAGO, Aug. 10.-Fire in the double flats at 3031 Dearborn street yesterday afternoon, caused by an explosion of gasoline, fatally burned Joseph M. Myers, and caused serious damage to THE REVIVAL AND IMPORTS.

A Natural Result of Returning Commer-

cial Prosperity. The republican press continues to groan daily over the increase of imports. Catching at every straw which they think may serve to keep them and their McKinley tarlff issue above water, our republican friends point to the difference between the imports of the last few months and those of the corresonding months last year. They refuse to compare the recent figures with those of the corresponding period in the fiscal year 1893, but persist in telling their readers that the country is going to ruin because we alien birth, who, unmindful of the hosare importing more goods now than were imported in the depths of the

It is true that the imports during

the months which have elapsed since

the enactment of the new tariff have

been larger than the imports during the green have become one red at It is encouraging that this increase has taken place. Our republican friends the same time the country has been Americans in their own fanatic patriotthe increase of imports paralyzed domestic industry? Let the great and growing demand for consumption, the extraordinary list of increase of wages, the resumption of work in hundreds of idle factories, the advance of prices, and the many other proofs of returning prosperity, answer this question. It was inevitable that recovery from panic depression should be accompanied by an increase of imports, and this increase would have taken place even under rates like those of the McKinley act. Republicans know, or ought to know, that the imports of dutiable goods were considerably larger in the fiscal year 1893, when the McKinley duties were in force, than they have been in the fiscal year just ended, although raw sugar was free from duty then and has been dutiable since August 28 last. The following table shows the value of the imports during the eleven months ending on May 31 for the last three years, the last three figures of each number having been omitted:

TOTAL IMPORTS. 11 Months, 11 Months, 11 Months, 1894. \$253.819 349,391 1893. 8: 89.631 407.055

Total \$670,302 \$603,210 8796,706 It will be observed that the imports for the eleven months in the last fiscal year were less by 151/2 per cent. than those of the eleven months of 1893, under the McKinley duties, although the free imports in 1893 were swollen by \$105,000,000 worth of raw sugar, while the dutiable imports of 1895 included about \$40,000,000 for raw sugar transferred to the dutiable list. It is encouraging, and it is a sign of returning confidence and prosperity, that the ples of the earth and has brought them couraging, and it is a sign of returnimports of 1895 are larger than those here for no other purpose than to drive would seem that their duties do not gray forge has advanced about 60 of 1894. The McKinley rates did not out intelligent American labor as beprevent the purchase of foreign goods | ing too high-priced for the greedy corby the people of this country, who shipped to foreign lands last year benefit them in both ways by giving \$550,000,000 worth of the products of them cheap labor and a monopoly agriculture, with other exports market. amounting to about \$250,000,000. During the panic, however, their foreign purchases were abnormally small; now

they are increasing again. But the increase has not brought the totals up to the level of 1893, and to this fact-so carefully avoided or igpored by them-we direct the attention of republicans and republican journals. The following table will enable them to compare the imports under the leading schedules during the eleven months ending on May 31 of this year with those of the corresponding months in the fiscal years 1894 and 1893. They always stop with 1894, because the figures for 1893 (a year during which the McKinley tariff was in full force) make their partisan pleas and arguments ridiculous. For convenience in tabulation we have cut

off the last three figures of each num-IMPORTS COMPARED. 11 Mos. 11 Mos. 1895. 1894. | 1895 | Woolen goods | 332,750 | Iron and steel | 21,213 | Silk goods | 29,309 | Cotton goods | 31,443 6 089 8.158 2,589 Glass and glassware. Crockery..... leather 6,587 2,401 1,595 11,157 During nine of the eleven months of

the fiscal year 1895 the new tariff was in force; during the entire period of eleven months in the fiscal year 1893 the tariff law in operation was that of McKinley. As in the case of the totals in our first table, so with respect to every one of these items, the value of the imports has been less in 1895 than it was in 1893. We have repeatedly urged our republican contemporaries to admit the existence of this difference, and to comment upon it, but we have urged in vain .- N. Y. Times.

Coy Dr. Harrison. Undoubtedly a square, honest declacept the nomination if it were offered N. Y. World. by the convention would help him. Nobody supposes he is actively seeking it, or that he will engage in any thousand feet taller.-Louisville Couundignified scramble for it, but everybody believes he wants it, and a candid acknowledgment of this fact would raise up new friends for him. The people like frankness among men helding or desiring public station. Office seeking is creditable if pursued in a manly, open way. The desire to gain the presidency, even by one who has already held it, is a praiseworthy ambition. Some of the most illustrious men of the country spent a dozen or a score of years in seeking it. They told their fellow citizens that they wanted it, and their fellow citizens honored them for the avowal. On the other hand, the coyness, the mystery and goesser from violence at the hands of the evasiveness affected by many of poleons of calamity will feel just as the evasiveness affected by many of much insulted by it as if it were.—N. the presidency seekers of the present v World day anger and disgust the people.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

as an anti-monopoly organization, and that the currency question is laid friendly to labor, will be taken with a on the shelf. Mr. Foster is too pregreat deal of salt along the Pacific vious. The democratic party is a slope, where they have not forgotten that a republican president vetoed a bill to prohibit Chinese immigration, and will be greeted with bitter derigion at Homestead, where under a republican administration good American administration good america ican workingmen were compelled to feated by not more than twenty or repel an alien invasion of Pinkerton twenty-five thousand plurality.—Dedetectives.—Detroit Free Press.

IT HAS BROUGHT MURDER. Dire Consequences of a High Prote-

tive Tariff. No strife is so bitter and relentless as that engendered by racial prejudice or by national jealousies. Nineteen hundred years of Christianity have not been so potent for the inculcation among the peoples of the Christian doctrine of the brotherhood of man as to counteract the continued impeachment in favor of so-called patriotism, which often is argument in favor of national hatreds and racial bitternesses.

This land has often been the scene of bloody encounters between persons of pitality shown them by these shores, have carried their old country feuds across the water and have disturbed the peace and order of parts of the republic for the gratification of their own deadly hatred. The orange and the corresponding months of last year. times, fighting like fanatics over occurences of bygone ages. Such sav-agery as extended itself among various should bear in mind the fact that at aliens has been promoted by native experiencing a remarkable revival of ism, their own demand that whoever business activity and confidence. Has has come from beyond the seas shall conform in the waving of flags, in the observance of a New England Sabbath, in regulating their personal habits to a fanatical American standard. This situation has been deepened and intensified by the utter dishonesty of the republican party in maintaining high protective tariff laws exclusively for the benefit of the manufacturer.

That policy has maintained free trade in labor while making a closed market for American products. It has resulted in driving distinctively American labor from all the paths of industry and has supplied its place systematically with aliens who have been coaxed hither by the promise of high wages to be given them by protected manufacturers, who wish to have the benefit of free trade in labor. All the while Americans were told by preachers of tariff legislation that the one purpose was to dignify, enrich and ennoble the American laborer, and ail the while the real beneficiaries were bringing the cheapest labor of the world into this market-labor with all its racial prejudices, all its savage promptings and all its willingness to underbid native labor.

The Hun and the Slav have taken the place of the American laborers at mines. Tumult and disorder have arisen in various places as the result of lockouts and of strikes and of encounters between contending savages. The real responsibility for such exhibition of barbarism in America lies at the door of the republican protective policy, that has steadily sought to discourage or forbid importations of fabrics, but has opened wide the ports of porations that would have a tariff law

The inevitable fruit of McKinleyism ripened in bloodshed at Spring Valley. Everywhere in the land it has repeatedly borne bloody fruit - Chicago Chronicle.

CAUSE OF THE DEFICIT.

Republican Extravagance Dissipated the Democratic Surplus. In spite of all the prating of repub licans with reference to the deficit in the revenue, the fact remains that it began under the McKinley bill. It is equally indisputable that the Harrison administration and the Fifty-first congress were anxious to get rid of the surplus, because it had been used as an argument for tariff reform. When Tanner, as commissioner of pensions, sarcastically remarked: "God help the surplus," he was applauded. As a matter of fact, various sorts of extravagance were resorted to in order to dissipate the surplus, but the increase of pensions was a very large factor. The following table shows how this increase went on, chiefly in consequence of laws passed by the

Fifty-first congress: 124,415,951 134,583,053 159,357,538 Now compare this with the gradual conversion of the surplus to a deficit as shown in the following table:

18/3. 2,349,00 1894 (deficit) 70,025,00

These tables show that from 1889 to 1894 the yearly pension charge increased \$52,000,000, while the surplus of \$111,000,000 in 1888 was converted into a deficit of \$70,000,000. This deficit was reduced under the Wilson bill to a sum considerably less than the increase in pensions, not to mention the other items of republican extravagance.

-Louisville Courier-Journal. POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

-If Gen. Harrison isn't a candidate, Gen. John C. New and the rest of ration by Harrison that he would ac- his machine workers don't know it.--In these improving democratic times even Pike's peak has grown a

> rier-Journal. -Republican politicians who advocate a short presidential campaign in 1896 are against giving plenty of time to exposures of republican rascality and rottenness.—Chicago Chronicle.

> -Besides being a public robber, the McKinley bill was destructive to American industry. Besides being a relief to the masses, the present tariff has had a stimulating effect on all lines of industry.-Florida Times-Union. -- The notice of an increase of wages posted in all the cotton mills of

> Lowell the other day was not intended as a free trade document, but Ohio Na---- Ex-Gov. Charles Foster is wander

Louis Globe-Democrat.

—Tom Reed's new plan to bring the republican party into prominence ing around in Ohio telling the people that the democratic party is dead in that state, that the tariff is the issue, troit Free Press.

SHASS IS KING! 6 TONS PER ACES Sow Grass, that is the foundation all successful farming. Sow this fall! Did you ever hear of six tons per acre? Salzer's seeds produce such yields; Wheat 60 to 80 bushels! Rye 00 bush-els! Cut this out and send for free sample Winter Wheat and Grass and Fall catalogue to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

SEE—"There's no use in talking, it's the small things that annoy one most." He—"Yes. Even a little mosquito bores me trightfully."

Does He Chew or Smoke? If so, it is only a question of time when bright eyes grow dim, manly steps lose firmness, and the vigor and vitality so enjoyable now, will be destroyed forever. Get a book, titled "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away," and learn how No-To-Bac' without physical or financial risk, cures the tobacco habit, brings back the vigorous vitality that will make you both happy. No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed to cure by Druggists everywhere. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

"When are you coming out with me, Munny!" "Not this morning, darling. I've too much to do!" "Oh, but you must. Munny. I've already put it in my new diary that

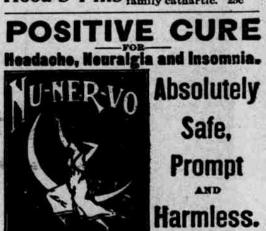
Mrs. Jackson—"Do you call this sponge cake? Why, it's as hard as stone." Cook—"Yes, mum, that's the way a sponge is before it is wet. Soak it in your tea."—Truth.

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of the Age. KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted

when the right quantity is taker.
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